gress, (except for the execution of her inspection laws, and then they must not only be necessary and proper, but absolutely necessary,) and, even when laid, she agreed that her laws should be subject to the revision of Congress, and that the revenue should go into the National Treasury. She agreed to lay no duty on tunpage, to keep neither troops nor ships during peace, to make no compact nor agreement with another State, nor with a foreign power; nor to engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as to admit of no delay; and except in the last instance, for the reason there given, she agreed to do none of these things, but with the consent of Congress. Nor is this all. She gave to Congress the power, after 1807 to prohibit forever the importation of slaves. She agreed, in a controversy with a sister State, to be bound by the judgment of the Supreme Court-that Congress should have power to prescribe rules to her Courts as to admitting the records of another State. She has stripped berself of the power to place the citizens of another State on any other footing than her own. She has bound herself to deliver up fugitives from justice, and fugitive slaves, servants or apprentices. She has agreed not to divide herself into two States, nor to unite herself with another in forming one new State, without

the consent of Congress.
"Nor is this all. She has not required that the judges and other officers of the Union should be bound by oath to support her Constitution and laws; but she has agreed that all her officers should be bound by oath to support those of the Union. And moreover, she has agreed that the Constitution, treaties, and laws of the Union should be of paramount authority in her own courts, held so by her own judges against the requisitions of her own Constitution and laws.

" Nor is this all. She has yielded the regulation of commerce with her sister States; the power to regulate the value of domestic and foreign coins; to fix the standard of weights and measures; to grant copyrights and patents: to organize, arm and discipline their own mi-litia; te naturalize and to pase bankrupt laws; and her own laws for the election of her Representatives and Senators in Congress are subject to the revision of the Union, with the single exception of the place for choos-'Ample and extraordinary as all these cessions are,

even these do not complete the list of her surrenders of sovereignty. She has subjected the persons of her citizens to the military control of the President, for purposes external to herself, viz: to execute the laws of the Union, to suppress insurrection, and to repel invasion in another State. She has subjected the whole of the property of her citizens to the taxing power of Congress, and agrees, if their law conflicts with hers, this shall yield to that. She has empowered the Union to establish Courts, not only of international, but of domestic jurisdiction, within her limits, and these Courte, in numerous instances, try her citizens, dispose of their properfy, without any regard to her laws, except as Congress might choose to adopt them, and are totally independent of her. Thus, then, the State has stript herself of sovereignty in two ways-first, by transfer; and secondly, by prohibition. Under the first head, she has vested in the Union all her international or foreign jurisdiction, all the regulations of trade with her sister States, and with the Indians-in a word, everything common to herself and the other States. Under the second head, she has renounced (never to be resumed but by an amendment of the National Coustitution) large and important portions of domestic soverezuty, and has admitted the Government of the Union to a concurrent jurisdiction with her own State authorities over extensive and valuable branches of local jurisdiction, such as taxes, customs, courts, the militia, &c., and even in such cases of coequal rights, she grants that her laws, and not those of the Union, shall give way if they conflict. And, to cap the climax of concessions to the Union, and of restrictions on herself, she binds all her officers under oath to support the Union, and lays down her State sovereignty in all its departments, executive, legislative, and judicial, at the feet of the Constitution, treatics, and laws of the Union, as the supreme law of the land."

In the course of the same speech, Mr. Grimke depicted with graphic vividness the consequences of secession to South Carolina, at the same time indicating the mode which, in his judgment, the General Government should adopt in dealing with

The Union can regard her in no other light than as & refractory rebellious member, resisting the laws of the Union; and liable, therefore, under the compact, to have her own, or the militia of any other State, marched into her territory to execute the laws of the Union, as was done in the insurrection of Shays, and the Whisky insurrection. But the Union has no occasion for any such measures. She needs not to draw sword, nor march a single soldier into her territory. To Carolina, it would be said: 'We have made a law which we, and the great body of the States and people, regard as constitutional. You say it is not so, and resist the supreme law of the land. You have seized our Custom-House; you have expelled our officers; you have denied your obligations to us; you have declared Charleston, Georgetown, and Beaufort free ports. where all nations may trade at pleasure, in violation of our laws. We therefore pronounce you, in the pres ence of the world, an outlaw from the Confederacy and rebels sgainst the nation. But we shall not strike a blow, nor shed a drop of blood. We shall blockade your ports. We shall place our troops along the frontiers of Carolina, to cut off her intercourse with the neighboring States. Then, like the girdled tree, Carolina must perish. Foreign nations cannot notice her, or treat with her, without a palpable violation of the international rights of the Union. She can have on ber seaboard neither exportations nor importations nor can she along her frontiers, without snuggling Of no avail, then, are her free ports, and custom-houses

"Let us now look back upon a preceding state of the case. Carolina has declared the Tariff a nullity; she has resisted the laws of the United States; she has seized the custom-house and forts, and dispossessed the officers of the Union. Congress has declared her in a state of rebellion, and her coast is beset with the navy of the Union. Is there any man so bereft of his sense as not to know that such a state of things would pro duce tremendous evils to South Carolina, totally separate from the horrors of war? Are we prepared to estimate the instantaneous depreciation of property, the fall of bank-stock, the ruinous state of private credit and the freezing point to which bank credit and bank bills would immediately sink? If it concerned only the foreign creditor, or the creditor of other States, perhaps you would think it a light matter: but there is not creditor in the State who would not receive a deadly blow, yet not more deadly to him than to the debto What becomes, then, of your Bank of the State, with its capital of almost nothing but debts? What becomes of your financial department and of your resources? Do you think that the public debt of South rolina would sustain no depreciation? Those who look at such events with the eye of experience know

In conclusion, Mr. Grimke alluded to the terrible danger of slave insurrections, which he considered much more likely to occur when the support and protection of the Federal Governnent were withdrawn from the slaveholder. These insurrections would be followed by an immens depreciation of property, not only in negroes, bu of all kinds of wealth, and at the same time the necessities of war would require an amount of taxation that could be enforced only by a military government, under which the liberties even of the whites would soon perish.

In the depreciation of their property, and in the forced loan already exacted to supply the es of the rebel government, the people of South Carolina are already beginning to experience some of the evils predicted by Mr. Grimke as the result of secession more than

thirty years ago. And yet the present state of things is only the beginning-is only a faint foreshadowing of what they are doomed to suffer if the slaveholders persist in their rebellion.

The Express copies from The Leader as follows: "THE TRIBUNE professes to be much chagrined by a suspicion that Mr. Lincoln may have thought of tendering the post of Sec-retary of State to Senator Seward."

-How can any journal insert or copy such trash as the above? THE TRIBUNE has "pro-" fessed" nothing of the sort. We have obtruded no advice upon Mr. Lincoln with regard to the formation of his Cabinet, and cannot be " chag-'rined" by any selection he may make. Should he make no worse choice than that of Gov. Seward, we see no reason for chagrin on the part of

THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1861.

THE NEW-YORKERS' COMPROMISE. New-Yorkers have arrived with their compromise cut and dried. It is, in substance, to admit the territory south of 360 30 as a State, with or without Slavery, as it may elect. Mr. Douglas ridicules the proposition as wholly out of the question, since it can answer no good purpose, but really makes a bad matter worse. He asserts that under it the territorial question will be settled within six months, by excluding Slavery from every inch of our territory, and that will only add fuel to the present fire in the South. If the question were not sure to be promptly settled against the South, he thinks, possibly, good might come of it. But, as things stand, he considers the proposition mischievous, rather than composing. J. S. P.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1861. REPUBLICAN CONFERENCES.

The Republicans of the House have held conferences for two days past, and, in view of several important questions being under consideration, ordered their proceedings to be private. Although this injunction was unconditionally accepted, it has been grossly violated by certain members, who are more than suspected of being in collusion with notorious lobbyists. Means have been taken to expose them.

No concealment is desired in regard to the general character of the cacus deliberations, involving the proposed compromise, the previous history of which must be briefly stated to insure a correct understanding of the subject. The Committee of the border States on Friday night, by a majority vote, agreed upon various propositions covering the repeal of the Personal-Liberty bills, an amendment of the Constitution to prohibit any interference with Slavery in the States. without the consent of every State, a perpetual prohibition of the African slave-trade, a bill to repress armed invasions of the States, and modifications of the Fugitive-Slave law, so as to remove the features obnoxious to the North ard render it more efficient for the South. Mr. Hale of Pennsylvania proposed the following basis for settling the Territorial question:

The line of 36° 30′ to be run through all the existing Territory of the United States, and in all north of that line Slavery shall be prohibited; south of that line neither Congress nor Territorial Legislatures shall bereafter pass any law for or against African Slavery; and when any Territory, containing sufficient population for one member of Congress in an area of 60,000 square miles, shall apply for admission as a State, it shall be admitted with or without Slavery, as its Constitution may determine. stitution may determine,

Cf the five Republicans on the Committee, Mesers. Hale and Nixon voted for it. Mr. Pettit did not vote. Mr. Sherman voted against it, and Mr. Vandever was necessarily absent. The Southern men sustained it unanimously, Mr. Crittenden waving his own proposition, which covered the recognition and protection of Slavery south of the line in the present and future Territory, for this substitute. It was asserted confidently that the border States could be restrained from joining the secession stampede

upon this proposition. Previously, that committee rejected Mr. Sher man's plan for admitting New-Mexico, and the Southern Members, on Thursday night, were willing to join in saying that no more territory should be acquired without the consent of two thirds of the House, as well as the Senate. Mr. McClernand of Illinois, opposed any such committal, and the South subsequently receded.

Mr. Hale submitted the above resolution to the Republican Conference yesterday. The indications then were decidedly adverse to its adoption, and strong expressions against this and other plans were uttered by Messrs. Lovejoy, Stevens, Bingham, Hickman and others, who have no hesitation about their views being known. No division was called, and a Committee of Six was authorized to summon further conferences when needed.

It may be stated that a majority of the Repub licans would sustain the extension of the old Missouri line, pure and simple, through the present territory as a final settlement, regarding it as a vindication of the principle upon which the party was originally established. They will never concede the recognition and protection of Slavery south of it, either in the present or pros-

pective territory. THE CHARLESTON POSTMASTER.

A letter was received yesterday from Mr. Huger, Postmaster at Charleston, in reply to Mr. Holt's circular, in which he distinctly acknowledges the authority of the Government. He says: "I do consider myself responsible to the Government of the United States, in conformity with the existing laws, for all the postal revenues received by me as Postmaster at the City of Charleston." Again: "You will accordingly receive my quarterly accounts in a few days. He incloses a copy of the Ordinance concerning postal affairs, and does not consider it incom patible with his position. Mr. Huger was, and remained absent for two days after Mr. Holt's circular reached Charleston. But it is believed here the whole subject was discussed in secret session of the Convention, and he has acted under their instructions. This submission to Federal laws, and confession of dependence on the Government, which have been repudiated by resolutions, furnish a singular commentary of the boasted sovereignty of South Carolina.

ATTEMPT TO SWINDLE THE POST-OFFICE. Large numbers of Secession documents from Charleston for distribution in other States have been stopped here and returned, because of an attempt to swindle the revenue by smuggling two pamphlets under one stamp.

NATIONAL SALUTE. Three hundred guns are to be fired here on the 8th of January-one-third in honor of the national flag, one-third in honor of Gen. Jackson's memory, and one-third for the hero of Fort Sumter. This example is worthy of imitation elsewhere.

THE RECENT TREASURY NOTE SALE. Information was received at the Treasury yesterday that payments exceeding \$1,000,000 had been made on account of the recent sale of \$5,000,000 of Treasury Notes, and were only stopped by the closing of the offices. They will be completed to-morrow and Tuesday, but every dollar will be absorbed before the end of the week.

DEPARTURE OF MRS. ANDERSON FOR CHARLES-TON.

Mrs. Anderson, who is a daughter of Gen. Clinch, has quietly started for Charleston, attended by a servant. The chivalry may interpose difficulties to her joining her husband, as they exercised surveillance over his brother's recent visit. It is believed that all his letters are opened and read by the Revolutionary Committee, before being delivered.

THE ACTION OF MAJOR ANDERSON.

When Major Anderson's official correspondence shall be published, his conduct in moving from Fort Moultrie to Sumter will be fully vindicated n every respect, as being required by the safety of his command, and the certainty that the latter would have been seized by the South Carolina organization, had he not promptly abandoned his first position. Several of the volunteer officers in charge of Fort Moultrie, visited Major Anderson at Fort Sumter after that event, and told him frankly he had acted like a brave and true man, and performed his duty as a soldier. THE SEIZURE OF FORTS AND ARSENALS.

The seizure of the Forts and Arsenals in Georgia and Alabama, is only a part of the programme long since blocked out here, and with the connivance of spies and traitors in the Cabinet. Secretary Floyd ungarrisoned them purposely to aid the conspiracy, and the Disunion Governors were fully apprized of their intended condition. The plan was to make a simultaneous movement through the South, but that has failed. Every one of these forts will be retaken in thirty days after the 4th of March, if there be power enough in the Government or people to protect the public property and execute the laws. And so far as the revenue is concerned, it will either be collected, or the ports refusing will be blockaded. The time for trifling has passed, and the traiters who are stimulating disunion may as well know it now as hereafter. THE PRESIDENT'S NEW POLICY.

The President remains firm in carrying out the new and vigorous policy which has been adopted. He said recently, in reply to the suggestion of apprehended difficulty in inaugurating Mr. Lincoln, " If I live till the 4th of March, I will ride to the Capitol with Old Abe, whether I am assassinated or not."

The reenforcement of marines sent to Fort Washington, on the Potomac, only verifies the statement in my recent dispatch, that troops were to be concentrated in this vicinity as a precautionary measure for the protection of the public property here.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

If a rally be made on the Pacific Railroad bill, as it came from the House, by all the professed friends of that measure, it may be still saved. To amend and return it, is to jeopard its suc-

THE CHARLESTON CLOLLECTOR. The Senate yesterday refused again to go into Executive Session on Mr. McInivre's nomination as Collector of Charleston, or to await the opening of the President's Message, which was lying on the table. The Secessionists mean to resist the nomination by every Parliamentary expe-

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 5, 1860. miry at the proper quarter, it has been ascertained that before June last, it being found that the arms at the several arsenals were not proportionately distributed, and that the Southern arsenals were put deficient in those supplies, a distribution was made for equalization only, and for no other object. They were principally drawn from the Springfield Armory, and the arsenals at Watervliet, N. Y., and Watertown, Mass. The Secession troubles, it is known, had not then commenced. After the distribution was completed, there remained a preponderance of arms at the North. Licut.-Gen. Scott was engaged till 4 this morning or

Lieut.-Gen. Scott was engaged till 4 this morning on business connected with his department.

The arrival of 17 recruits from Philadelphia for the purpose of being drilled at the Marine Barracks at Washington has been magnified into undue importance. The Navy Department received dispatches this morning from the Commander of the Pacific Squadron, giving the details of the movement of the Squadron, and also communicating intelligence of the probable loss of the sloop-of-war Levant, which had not been beard from for 100 days. She was on her way from heard from for 100 days. She was on her way from the Sandwich Islands to Panama, under command of Capt W. H. Huot. The Department has always re-Capt. W. H. Hunt. The Department has always regarded her as one of the most seaworthy vessels in the Navy. She was 800 tuns burden, and carries 20 guns. Senator Cameron taking the place of Secretary of the Treasury in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, will leave both Senatorial seats from Pennsylvania vacant. It is understood the Hon. David Wilmot will fill one, vice Bigler, whose term has expired, and Mr. Cowan, a distinguished lawyer of Westmoreland County, the other, vice Cameron. The reported selection of Mr. Cameron as one of Mr. Lincoln's advisers is received with much satisfaction in prominent Washington circles.

The President to-day communicated to the Senate The President to-day communicated to the Scharl several appointments, among them the names of Sam'l Lilly of New-Jersey, Consul-General at Calcutta, vice Huffingle, deceased; R. M. Magraw of Baltimore, Consul at Liverpool, vice Tucker, recalled; H. C. Howard, Postmaster in Georgia, vice Williams, re-

United States Marshal Howe of the Northern Dis trict of New-York is here, trying to get funds to pay his subordinates and expenses accruing for taking the

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1861. Washington, Jan. 6, 1861.

The Crittenden Compromise seems to be gaining friends, who entertain the opinion that, if it were fairly presented to the people, it would be accepted by them as a basis of settlement. The main difficulty, however, in the way is that some parties are at present undisposed to offer it without assurances that others will receive it in a mutual spirit of accommodation for both North and South.

Officers from the City of New York are here endeavoring to ferret out the complicity of the Government.

oring to ferret out the complicity of the Government officers with the theft and sale of the State bonds taken from the Interior Department. The object is to prosecute in behalf of the holders of the bonds, who are threatened with loss in consequence of the attempts

recover them.

The enrollment of the District of Columbia militia will probably commence to-morrow. A plan for its reorganization was matured more than six months ago,
but all the officers were not appointed till recently.

The movement now is so to concentrate the militia as
to be efficient for service, should it be necessary at any

The movement now is a total the necessary at any time to call them out to preserve the peace.

Not more than one company of marines was sent yearted by to garrison Fort Washington, which is on the Potomac River, about fourteen miles from Washington The fort has had no garrison for some years. The object of supplying it with one now is to avoid the possibility of its being occupied by lawless persons as a rallying point for mischief.

The troops ordered from Leavenworth to Fort Me Henry are not to be sent South, as wrongly supposed by many gentlemen from that section.

The Alabama and Missis-ippi delegations held a conference last night, and afterward telegraphed to the Conventions of their respective States advising them to seceede immediately, saying there is no prospect of a satisfactory adjustment. They resolved to remain here, awaiting the action of their States.

THE SEIZURE OF THE GEORGIA FORTS. A PREMEDITATED AFFAIR.

The Attack upon the Federal Capital

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1861.

The following dispatch, dated at Savannah, Ga., on Saturday, the 5th, reached a Georgian gentleman here last night, who has allowed me to copy it for THE TRIBUNE:

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Jan. 5, 1861. The pretext that it was necessary to take the forts here because the people would rise against them is the merest subterfuge. The only trouble was the people were not forward enough, and it was necessary to create an excitement in order to bring them to the proper pitch. The whole movement was but a part of a well-digested plan, clearly understood among the leaders of treason in the South, to take advantage of the inaction of the Administration, and put power into the hands of the rebels before reënforcements could prevent the seizure of public property.

The ostensible preparations of the Georgia troops to march to the assistance of South Caro lina were really made with a view to the act now done in this State. It is believed that the movement was hastened by dispatches from the South Carolina Commissioners to the leading traitors in this city, and by the necessity of crowding the people toward immediate secession. The programme will now be rapidly carried out, the mask having been flung away, and all pretense of waiting for State action will be discarded.

The common talk of the town declares that all these movements are but preliminary to on attack upon the Federal Capital. Having a friendly country through which to march, and having possession of the forts and arsenals, they say that conquest would be easy. They rely on the supposed weakness of the Administration, and are elated with the ease with which they have gained the forts already taken. I give these as rumors only, but where there is so much smoke there must be

Important from Richmond.

Gov. Floyd and Senator Mason have arrived here. Senator Mason will speak here on Tuesday night

with a view to urge the policy of prompt secession.

The Legislature will hold a private session at 16 o'clock to-morrow to mature some plan of action and avoid any conflict of opinion when they come to act in regular session.

I have carefully canvassed the sentiments of the members of both Houses, and I find that they generally favor secession.

The Hon. Mr. Jenkins is here to urge that policy upon the delegates from this district. It is generally reported to-night that Gov. Letcher

favors a central confederacy in his message. The measure appears to receive no favor.

Missouri,

Sr. Louis, Jan. 6, 1861. A resolution was unanimously adopted by the Senate yesterday, instructing the Committee on Federal Relations to report a bill calling a State Convention,

The Late Government Defalcation.

Sr. Louis, Jan. 6, 1861. The friends of W. H. Russell residing in Lafayette County, 'do., have signed bonds amounting to a million dollare, which will be tendered to the Federal authorities for his release from prison.

From Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Saturday, Jan. 5, 1861. Gov. Chase and Amos Tuck had a protracted inter view with the President elect to-day.

Many contradictory reports are in circulation to-day in reference to Gov. Chase's visit. His alleged apin reference to Gov. Chase's visit. His alleged ap-pointment as Secretary of State is strenuously insisted on by some of Mr. Lincoln's friends, while others as-sert that a tender of the same position has been made to Mr. Savand.

o Mr. Seward. Mr. Cameron's appointment is decidedly unpopular

among Western politicians.

The State Legislature meets on Monday next. The members are nearly all in town. They are unanimous in their expressions of the strongest attachment to the Union. Senator Trumbull's reelection is expected to come off on Tuesday next.

Pennsylvania U. S. Senators.

A project is discussed to night inside of political circles to appoint a Committee of friends to reconcile the interests of Messrs. Cowen and Wilmot, both candidates for the United States Senatorship. It is recommended that one of the parties take the long Senatorial term, and the other the vacancy occasioned by Gen. Cameron's resignation.

Message of Gov. Barton of Delaware. Message of Gov. Barton of Delaware.
Wilkingtos, Friday, Jan. 4, 1861.
Gov. Burton's message opens with the usual congratulations, and then takes up the all-absorbing topic of the hour. The perishing away of the fraternal impulses and good will which actuated the framers of the Government is deployed. That Delaware has ever remained firmly determined for Union is made the subject of gratitude and pride. The cause of all the trouble is stated to be the persistent war of the Abolitionists upon more than two billions of property; a war waged from pulpits, rostrums, and schools, by press and people—all teaching that Shwery is a crime and a sin, until it has become the opinion of a large portion of one section of the country. The only remedy for the evils now threstening is a radical change of public sentiment in regard to the whole question.

of public sentiment in regard to the whole question. The North should retire from its untenable position im-

The Florida Convention.

TALLAHASSER, Saturday, Jan. 5, 1861.

Judge McGehee of Madison was elected permanent President. The morning session was consumed in perfecting an organization. During the afternoon resolutions were offered declaring the right of Florida to secede, declaring the cause for its exercise, and the duty of the State to prepare for it. Discussions resulted as to the policy of their immediate passage. The resolutions were finally made the special order for Monday. Adjourned till Monday.

Florida Legislature.

TALLAHASSEE, Saturday, Jan. 5, 1861.

From the sentiment of prominent members, it is unquestionable that the Legislature will not act without nature del beration. There is no excitement here, but all are looking calmly toward future events.

The Kansas Sufferers.

Atchrook, K. T., Saturday, Jan. 5, 1861.

The Rev. Mr. Mahen, agent of the Methodist Church, reports having received, up to the 1st of this month, principally from Illinois, supplies to the smoomt of 175,637 pounds, which have been distributed through the ministers and stewards of that church to the destitute throughout the Territery. Considerable money has been received also, which has been expended in the purchase of supplies here and the payment of freights.

The Union of the city publishes a statement that there is great suffering among the Potowatamie Indians, and that two of the tribe have already died of starvation. They have a fine reservation, and depend principally upon their crops for subsistence, which totally failed the past season.

The Anglo-Saxon Outward Bound PORTLAND, Saturday, Jan. 5, 1861.

The steamship Anglo-Saxon, Ballautine, sailed at 41 o'clock this atternoon for Liverpool, with 31 passen-

The steamship North America, hence for Liverpool next Saturday, will touch at St. John's Newfound-

Two coaches of the C. O. C. and P. P. Express, with sixteen passengers and \$8,120 in dust, passed at 2 p. m. for St. Joseph. From Denver City. for St. Joseph.

DENVR, Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1861.

The freight trains are all in, and the stock in good

XXXVITH CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1861.

Mr. THOMSON (Opp., N. J.) presented the resolution of a public meeting in New-Jersey, in favor of sustaining the Union. Laid on the table.

Mr. MASON (Opp., Va.) offered a resolution of inquiry, that the Secretary of War give the Senate a copy of any orders issued from the Department to the officers commanding the fortifications in South Carolina, since the 1st of November. Also, a copy of any pl ms or recommendations relative to increasing the forces, or otherwise, in the forts and arsenals in Virginia, or any of the States of the South, by the Communder-in-Chief, and if any action or order was issued in pursuance thereof. Laid over.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) offered a petition of Moses Unil of Massachusetts, asking that an amendment to the Constitution be made, that it may recognize the existence of God. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. SLIDELL'S resolution to expel the Associate

Mr. SLIDELL S resolution to expel the Associate Press reporter from the reporter's gallery, was taken up. After a brief discussion, he withdrew it.

Mr. SEWARD (Rep., N. Y.) presented a petition of the citizens of New-York, asking for the passage of the Pacific Railroad bill.

On motion of Mr. GWIN (Opp., Cal.), the Pacific Railroad bill (House bill) was taken up.

Mr. SEWARD said that he should vote for the bills, which was the held over a physicians to it. He preferred

Mr. SEWARD and that he should vote for the bills, although he had some objections to it. He preferred the more northerly route, but should vote for this proposition, as it had been the one great object of his life to secure such a grand result. The great evil of our times is sectionalism. Every man calls on every other man for compromise, and to device some new means to cement together the States, which, it is apprehended, are in danger of fulling apart. He had listened to every measure that had been suggested to avert the evil, but here was one for which he was prepared to vote. He are in danger of fulling apart. He had listened to every measure that had been suggested to avert the evil, but here was one for which he was prepared to vote. He wanted it to be known that at every day and hour it was apprehended the Union was fulling to pieces; yet the Congress had placed on the statute books, as a recorded fact, an appropriation of \$96,000,000 to bind to gether the North and the South, the East and the West, by a material bond. It is a great measure of conciliation, pacification, compromise, and of union. The bill gives exact and equal justice to all. There is one interest and civilization at the North, another interest and civilization at the South. This measure equally provides for the progress and development of the Northern civilization, as well as that of the South. He thought the onthy would be samply returned. The advance of railreads and the spread of civilization will develop the industry of the North and the South, and give material prosperty and aggrandizement to the United States, surpriseing all that would be accomplished by any policy that could ever be pursued by the Government. In thirty years the wealth and population of the United States will be doubled. He referred to the great success of the Canad in New-York, connecting the great lakes with tide-water. The Pacific Railroad was no sectional work, but a great national enterprise, which, if completed, would extend American principles over the Pacific coast and to the Asiatic nations.

Mr. RICE (Dem., Min.) said that, after what he had head he could not have the tothe great means the second not have the progress of the canad have the prediction would be

the Pacific coast and to the Asiatic nations.

Mr. RICE (Dem., Min.) said that, after what he had heard, he could not hope that his amendment would be accepted. He claimed that the great North-West would not only not be benefited but injured by the route provided in this bill. He had been told that the bill would save the Union. If so, he was willing to vote for it. He was a Union man, and if the South were willing to take money for their principles, he would give it, provided that when they got it they would leave the Union. Mr. Rice then offered an amendment providing for another route from Minnesota to Puget's Sound.

Mr. POLK (Dem., Mo.) moved to amend so as to nake the route run from the mouth of the Kansas

Mr. GWIN hoped that no amendments would be put on the bill unless they were of vital importance.
Although he was in favor of the proposed terminus,
yet he thought it dangerous to load the bill with

amendments.

Mr. GREEN (Dem., Mo.) said that he was in favor
of perfecting the bill. It was right that both branches
of Congress should deliberate upon and perfect any

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) thought the amendment of the Senator from Missouri right, and should vote for it. He also thought we ought to perfect the bill and

it. He also thought we ought to persect the our make it as good as possible.

Mr. FOOT (Rep., Vt.) said that be should vote for the substitute of the Senator from Minnesota, and if that failed, he would vote for the House bill. He was and always had been in favor of any road connecting us with the Pacific Coast.

The discussion was continued by Messes. PUGH; LATHAM, FESSENDEN, POLK, and others.

Mr. Polk's amendment was agreed to—Yeas, 35;

Mr. Polk's amendment was agreed to-Yeas, 35;

Mr. Polk's amendment was agreed to lear, so, Navs, 23.

Mr. BRAGG (Opp., N. C.) offered an amendment that the acts of the corporation be submitted to Congress and approved before the bill takes effect.

Mr. BENJAMIN (Opp., La.) was opposed to conferring the privileges of the bill on any close corporation. They ought to be given to any clizzen of the United States choosing to take advantage of them.

The discussion was further continued by Messrs. DAVIS, BAKER, and others. Adjourned till Monday.

Address of Gov. Hicks of Maryland. BALTIMORE, Jan. 6, 1861. Gov. Hicks has published an address to the citizen

Gov. Hicks has published an address to the citizens of Maryland, giving his reasons for refusing to convene the Leglature. It fills two columns of The American, and abounds in the most emphatic Union sentiments. The following are extracts:

I firmly believe that a division of this Government would inevitably produce civil war. The secession leaders in South Carolina, and the fanatical demagogues of the North, have alike proclaimed that such would be the result, and no man of sense, in my opinion, can question it. What could the Legislature do in this crisis, if convened, to remove the present troubles which beset the Union? We are told by the leading striits of the South Carolina Convention, that neither which beset the Union? We are told by the leading spirits of the South Carolina Convention, that neither the election of Mr. Lincoln nor the non-execution of the Fugitive Slave law, nor both combined, constitute their grievances. They declare that the real cause of their discontent dates as far back as 1833. Maryland, and every other State in the Union, with a united voice, then declared the cause insufficient to justify the course of South Carolina. Can it be that this people, who then unanimously supported the cause of Gen. Jackson, will now yield their opinions at the bidding of modern Secessionists. I have been told that the position of Maryland should be defined, so that both sections can understand it. Do any really understand her position? If the action of the Legislature would be simply to declare that whiches to understand it can fail to do so? If the action of the Legislature would be simply to declare that Maryland is with the South in sympathy and feeling; that she demands from the North the repeal of offensive, unconstitutional statutes, and appeals to it for new gurranties; that she will wait reasonable time for the North to purge her statute books and to do justice to her Southern brethran, and if her appeals are vain, will make common cause with her sister border States in resistance to tyramy if need be, it would only be saying what the whole country well knows, and what may be said much more effectually it would only be saying what the whole country well knows, and what may be said much more effectually by her people themselves in their meetings than by the Legislature choosen eighteen months since, when none of these questions were raised before them. That Maryland is a conservative Southern State all know who know anything of her people or her history. The business and agricultural classes—planters, mechanics, and laboring men—those who have a real stake in the community, who would be forced to pay the taxes and do the fighting, are the persons who should be heard in preference to excited politicinas, many of whom, having nothing to lose from the destruction of the Government, may hope to derive some gain from the ruin of the State. Such men will naturally urge yen to pull down the pillars of this "accursed Union," which their alliess at the North have denominated a "covenant with hell."

from the ruin of the State. Such men war hadden's urpeyon to pull down the pillars of this "accursed Union," which their allies at the North have denominated a "covenant with hell."

The people of Maryland, if left to themselves, would decide, with scarcely an exception, that there is nothing in the present causes of complaint to justify immediate secession; and yet, against our judgments and solenn convictions of duty, we are to be precipitated into this revolution, because South Carolina thinks differently. Are we not equals? Or shall her opinions control our actions? After we have solemnly declared for ourselves, as every man must do, are we to be forced to yield our opinious to those of monther State, and thus, in effect, obey her mandates? She refuses to wait for our counsels. Are we bound to obey her commands?

The men who have embarked in this schesne to convent the Legislature will spare no pains to carry their paint. The whole plan of operations in the event of the assembling of the Legislature is, as I have been infermed, alrendy marked out, the list of Embassalor who are to visit the other States is agreed on, and the resolutions which they bego will be passed by the Legislature, fully committing this State to Soccession are said to be already prepared.

In the coarse of nature, I cannot have long to live and I fervently trust to be allowed to end my days citizen of this glarious Union. But, should I be compelled to witness the downfall of that Government in herited from our fathers, established, as it were, by the special favor of God, I will at least have the consolation, at my dying hour, that I neither by word or declared to the first western Railway.

The Great Western Railway HAMILTON, C. W., Saturday, Jan. 5, 1861.

The Great Western Railway traffic for the week ending yesterday amounts to \$35,200, being an increase of \$8,200 over the corresponding week of last year. Arkansas.

Arkansas,

Vas Buren, Arkansas, Saturday, Jan. 5, 1861.

The largest meeting ever held in Crawford County took place to-day. Henry Walcox presided.

Resolutions were adopted nearly unanimously, declaring that the institutions of the Slaveholding States ought to be maintained at every hazard, and to the last extremity; that we view the Personal Liberty bills, passed for the purpose of de eating the execution of the Fugitive Slave law, as palpable infractions on the Constitution; that we insist on their speedy repeal, and faithful execution of the said law as the condition to the restoration of the fraternal relations; that it is our ardent desire to preserve the Union, if it can be preserved consistently with the honor, rights, and interests of the slaveholding States, and favor a Conference of the slaveholding States, and favor a Conference of the slaveholding States, and favor a Conference of the slaveholding States, and sadville, and, if need be, a Convention of all the States; that, in the event of the failure of the South to obtain such graranty of their rights in the Union as may be comparable with its honor and interest, that they then i saist upon an equitable division of the public property and public debt; and if this cannot be string then are recorded form. ty of their rights in the Union as may be comparished with its honor and interest, that they then I wait upon an equitable division of the public property and public debt; and, if this cannot be attained, then separate from their Northern confederates, not peaceably, but they draw the sword and light for their rights to the bitter end that we are opposed to separate action, and especially the secession of Arkaneas, without cooperation; that reasonable time should be given to the non-slaveholding States to retrace their steps and depose their usprincipled leaders and give the South such guaranties as will secure their rights and equality in the Union; that, though deploring the election of Mr. Lincoln, we unheritatingly declare it is not in itself sufficient cause for a dissolution of the Union; that we tender our thanks to Mesers. Crittendan, Bigler, Rust, and others for their efforts in Congress to heal the unhappy dissensions which have arisen between the North and South, and to preserve he Federal Enion consistently with the rights are honor of all the States; that we are in favor of a State Convention at an early day, and that we recommend to the Legislature an increase of advalorem duties to terry-five cents on the one hundred dollars, which will intain resources to defray the purchase of arms and munitions of war, with while to protect our lives and numish resources to defray the purchase of arms and munitions of war, with which to protect our lives and

our homes from aggression and menase.

ALTON, Saturday, Jan. 5, 1861.

A fire broke out last night in the hauor-store of Kent.

& Carr, destroying that and nine adjoining buildings, embracing the entire block bounded by Short, State and Levee streets. Loss \$50,000; insured \$25,000.

A German, name unknown, was burned to death.

Detroor, Saturday, Jan. 5, 1861.

The store No. 163 Jefferson avenue, occupied by David Amberg, clothier, was burned last evening. Loss \$40,000; insured for one-half.

Bostos, Saturday, Jan. 5, 1861.

The large granite building, No. 72 Long Wharf, was budly damaged by fire this morning. It was occupied by Messrs. Van Pray & Co., commission merchants, and for storage by Alpheus Hardy and Elijah Williams & Co. The loss is \$15,000; insured.

Michigan Central Bailroad. Boston, Saturday, Jan. 5, 1861. The Michigan Central Railroad declared a dividend

THE DELEGATES FROM NEBRASKA.

SLAVERY IN THAT TERRITORY. OMAHA, Nebraska, Dec. 21, 1860.

Our Territorial Legislature is in session, and there is now pending before it a bill to abolish Slavery in the Territory of Nebraska. A similar bill passed both Houses last Winter, and was vetoed by the Governor. The principal argument which has been urged against the passage of such a law, is that it is useless legislation, as Slavery does not exist in the Territory. A recent occurrence at Nebraska City bas brought the fact that Slavery does exist in the Territory very forcibly before the people. A judgment was obtained in our District Court against a resident of that place whe held an old negro as a slave, and on that judgment an execution was issued and levied upon the old negro as the chattels and property of the defendant, which property was sold at public auction, and hurried off into the State of Missouri, where he has become an integral part of the peculiar

institution of that State. Another resident of that place was lately in Chicogo in search of two of his slaves, who pre-ferred living in a free State rather than in a free Territory, from which city we learn he took very unceremonious leave under disguise to avoid the indignation of the people. In the face of such facts it cannot longer be denied that Slavery does exist in

our Territory.

The testimony in the contest for the seat of Daily, Redelegate in Congress between Samuel G. Daily, Republican and contestant, and J. Sterling Morton, Democrat, is being taken in this place. The evidence already produced shows frauds that are a disgrace even to the Democratic party of this Ter-ritory. A grosser, more bare-faced fraud could not easily be conceived. Morton received the certian-were returned from the Northern Precinct in L'eauqui Court County, the northwest county of the Territory, which assumed precinct is just below Fort Randall. The following are a few only of the

facts proven:
One witness testifies that he was requested to acc as one of the Judges of election, but finding that there were only four voters in that whole section of country beside himself, he did not think it of any country beside himself, he did not think it of any use to hold the election. Accordingly he and one of the four were over the River Missouri, in Minnesota Territory, on the day of the election, and that there were but three legal voters in the assumed precinct on election day. Other witnesses, who were present at the pretended election, testify that arrangements were made at the Yancton Indian Legacy in Minnesota Territory, to send men over Agency, is Minnesota Territory, to send men over the river and vote at the assumed precinct, and that about forty men did go over and vote for Mr. Morton, then the same men voted by proxy for their ab-sent friends; and after that, would go out and change or tarn their clothes, and vote again. One man, by the name of Pease, is known to twenty times. In the language of one of the leaders in the fraud, "they kept voting till they thought "they had votes enough to elect Morton." The whole vote of that precinct must be thrown out, which alone will give the seat to Mr. Daily by 108

majority.

The attorneys for Mr. Daily are now investigating The attorneys for Mr. Daily are now investigating other frauds in other portions of the Territory. The contest must result in giving the seat to Mr. Daily. Last year, and every previous year since the organization of the Territory, the Democratic party has had large majorities in both Houses of our Territorial Legislature; this year the Republicans have two to one in the lower House, and eight to five in the Conneil. eight to five in the Council.

A SLAVER AT CAY LOBOS-FIVE HUND-RED NEGROES TAKEN TO CUBA!

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. NASSAU, N. P., Dec. 22, 1860.

On Tuesday, the 18th inst., the Leils Am, a small chooner engaged in the turtle trade, arrived here with the intelligence that a slaver had been un ashore at Cay Lobes, about 45 miles from the coast of Cubs. The lighthouse yacht John J. Finlayson, are armed vessel, was immediately fitted, out and disposed for Cay Lobes on the following morning. The schooner Lily arrived here the same day, and the captain stated that while collecting spongen ha had been seized by the slaver and compelled to convay a partion of her crew to Cubs, in order to obtain a vessel wherewith to carry to Cubs, in order to command vessel whether the highest that he had seen accomplished, on the Lily's zeture to Chay Lohos the master of the slaver gave her captain, a written conflicte that he had seeleted him in seving his cargo, and, as a reward for his services, presented him with the rigging, &c., of the bark. The r haver was called by the master (who signed his name to the certificate as John Smith) the bark America. The slaves, in number some 500, by posed of.

FROM BONAIRE.-The schr. J. L. Bowme'a, Capt Wood, arrived at this port yesterday moraing from Bogaire, with advices to the 14th ult. The stock of salt on hand at that place when Capt, Wood sailed

Dec. 14, was 45,000 barrels.